

WRAPS AND GOWNS

Up-to-Date Sofa Pillows.
The newest sofa pillow covering is of velvet or suede ornamented with applique designs in leather or contrasting colors. A three-quarter velvet is shown with the rich black make of the windowpane. The pillow is covered with velvet shadings. Velvet and suede are also used. A pillow design in red and black has a background of uncolored suede. The velvet is used for the pillow's shadings and also for the velvet of the sofa's shadings. The velvet is used for the pillow's shadings and also for the velvet of the sofa's shadings.

These are illustrations direct from Paris.

Silk Evening Gowns.

The other evening of the summer forced all women to take an interest in silk dresses and evening gowns. The silk is used for the evening gowns and also for the evening gowns.

PRETTY GOWNS FOR WEDDINGS.

The first gown is of pink pongee. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist.

The second gown is of pink pongee. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist.



edged with guipure. The sleeves are made to correspond and are finished with cuffs of the guipure, of which the collar is also made. The cravat is of narrow black guipure, and the skirt is of black velvet ribbon, knitted in the back with long ends. The second gown is of pink pongee. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist.

collar, and is finished at the point with a knot of velvet, the side of which are finished with guipure. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist.

Some Gown Effects.
A pale green ribbon has a long skirt richly appliqued at the top and forms the full skirt with broadness of the same hue. The contrast in material is decidedly smart. The bodice has a blouse front, garnished with folds of guipure of a deeper green overlaid with black baby velvet ribbon. These fronts open over a vest of white chiffon done in soft folds and spangled in silver and strapped with black velvet ribbon an inch wide. A distinguished street costume, recently from Paris, in steel gray caudex hair, is applied to a very light shade of the same material. A black broadcloth has a blouse heavily embroidered in Persian designs and colors. The skirt is appliqued in black ribbon, elaborately stitched. The sleeves are of the broadcloth, applied over the shoulder with the ribbon, with the lower fullness confined in a band embroidered in the Persian design and colors.

Peculiar Combination.
One of the new and pretty that neck ruffs is composed of white plaited ribbon, which fall gracefully about the shoulders. This is not peculiar. But the back ends are. They are composed of lacy cords (not heavy cords) that are caught together with little tufts of white ribbon, showing threads of black. Let this fall in a bunch at the foot, there is a broad ruffle of white tulle. It is edged with big balls of blackened white tulle. All these combinations sound peculiar, but when they are the result of skilled designing and workmanship, most of them are as pleasing as any one could. Most of

CLOTH GOWNS FROM PARIS.

The first gown is of dark brown. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist.

into a deep cuff of the velvet. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist.



finished with wide bands of the velvet almost covering it. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist.

over the skirt and down in the hem of the gown in the back, forming a low pleat. In front it forms a sort of blouse, bordered in the same shade as the gown and fastened at the top with a handsome ornament. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist. The skirt is fitted with a deep pleated waist.

Corset a Foe to Health

Writer Claims It Is Not Only Unsanitary But Disfiguring—At Best Its Constant Wear Produces an Inartistic and Artificial Shape.



ONE "true" ago, Dr. Philippe Marchais attempted to get a law into the French senate giving the government control of the sale of corsets. He made it a misdemeanor for any woman under thirty years of age to wear one, imposing a penalty of three months in prison or a fine of \$250. He planned to have the manufacturer and dealer submit reports to the authorities of all persons purchasing them, on pain of having their property confiscated. Dr. Marchais evidently was fully aware of the opposition this attempted reform would arouse among women, and he framed the law so stringently that no one

could escape. It did not pass, however, and women who are wedded to their corsets will not be divorced from them unless it should be decreed in Paris by the makers of fashion that suppleness, grace, natural curves and health should be among the requisites of a fashionable woman instead of the stifled, artificial, cramped deformity which the fashionable modiste now turns upon society.

Boys are allowed to reach maturity without being made over, but girls are not. Education in the line of physical culture, however, is widening the horizon of American women, and many are adopting a healthful mode of dress and many more would if they could adjust their clothing properly. Discarding the corset is only half of the battle. If the heavy skirts hang from the waist and the hands are tight, the discomfort is greater than the corset and the fairy tulle is great. The muscles which have been weakened by the corset must be strengthened by systematic practice so that they will keep the body erect and firm and perform the office of the steel and w. h. l. b. o. n. e. s.

There, with undisciplined and dress made to correspond to the law of beauty and ideal form, the emancipated woman will grow strong, happy and attractive.

The degree of lacing in every country is like a barometer, indicating the artistic and moral condition of the people. The earliest mention of girthing was made by that first dress reformer, the prophet Isaiah, Israel, grown proud in prosperity, was given over to idolatry, social degradation and anarchy.

An artificial shape of the waist among the Egyptian women accompanied an age of extravagance. According to Rossetti and others, compression of the body was not practiced.

The Puritans made bitter warfare on "devilish fashions." The Puritan conscience banished those fashions with the immorality of the times, and our Puritan ancestors came to our shores without the stiff ruff and without the steel armor about the waist. As in other countries, the passing of simplicity and a vigorous industry marked the passing of sensible dress, and in 1829 a writer in Boston described the practice of wearing the corset day and night, tightening it when lying down and again in the morning.

The corset of the present day is more flexible and less objectionable, yet it is still a relic of barbarism, written black in the history of the human mind. The phenomenon of it puts it within the reach of every class, and the yearly output, not including those which are imported, amounts to \$10,000,000.

The Crown of Roumania. The crown of Roumania has a unique place in the history of monarchies as the only crown which has been refused successively by father and son. When, within the memory of the present generation, Roumania became a kingdom, Prince Leopold, the elder brother of King Charles, was declared official heir, but the prince surrendered his rights to his son, Prince William. The renunciation being formally registered in the month of 12 years ago. For eight years the son was heir to the crown and then in 1888 the prince, treating in his father's steps, gave up his rights in favor of his brother, and the younger, Prince Ferdinand, is heir to King Charles today.

Chinese Government Advancing. The Chinese imperial government has taken another step in advance by appointing a Japanese scholar of distinction, Dr. Unshichi Hiroshi, to a professorship in Peking university. The doctor was in that city during the school of 1905. The appointment is a sequel to the gift of the famous Chinese scholar, Dr. Liang Shichuan, to the Japanese government.

Profit in Large Flecks. From Farmers' Review: If a man can make a reasonable profit out of ten hens, and there can be no question but what he can, there is no reason why he can not make one hundred times as much out of a thousand hens, provided he gives them the same care and attention. Few, however, are prepared to do this, and it is for this reason that so many failures occur with a greater number. With large flocks, a few hens with take care of themselves and make up for a good deal of neglect that would prove fatal to success with a large number. That there is money in poultry on one can doubt, but to get the most out of it one must have experience and learning sufficient to enable him to see, feed, labor and all to advantage.—O. P. Bennett.

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POULTRY



Feeding Poultry.

Chas. S. Greene, in an address at a Minnesota Farmers' Institute, said: When you have selected the breed you want, and have them properly housed, the next question is how to keep them healthy and get the most profit with the least expenditure for feed and labor, as few of us can find pleasure enough in the business to pay its running expenses. There are probably no two men who adopt precisely the same methods of feeding, and yet each may have equally good success, so that there can be no set rules laid down to be followed under all circumstances and conditions. A person must study the composition of feeds, know what their nutritive value is, and the effects they produce when fed to stock under varying conditions. Again, the large breeds require quite different treatment from that given the smaller ones. Food that is right for Leghorns would be liable to make Plymouth Rocks too fat if fed in the same way.

The manner and time of feeding is of nearly as much importance as the feed itself. We always adopt a regular system of feeding, and only change with the seasons of the year, or when conditions absolutely require it. We have known a change of feed, and the time of feeding it, to make a difference, with our own flock of Leghorns, of over four hundred eggs a day in less than two weeks. Too much stress cannot be laid on regularity in feeding, and the adherence to a steady system, only changing when there is a good reason for so doing. All soft feed should be fed in wide hearts or in troughs which are kept clean and the fowls should never be allowed to huddle together any more than is necessary. Exercise is of prime importance when trying to produce eggs during the winter months. By keeping the floor of the house littered with dry straw, chaff or leaves, and scattering the whole feed into it, the fowls get all the exercise they need.

Excessive Profits in Egg Handling.

As yet, the handling of eggs for commercial purposes has not been reduced to a science. The great storage houses in the big cities have plants that are properly equipped for the handling of large quantities of eggs, but they are few in comparison with the numerous small plants scattered here and there throughout the country. Now and then we hear of small plants being started in small places for the storing of eggs to the time of big prices, and we are informed that the men behind the enterprise expect to make 75 per cent profit on their operations. This at least shows the chances made in which the egg handling industry is at the present time. When the general handling of eggs is reduced to a proper system, it will not be possible for the storers to make any such profits. Profits like these come out of the pockets of the farmers or out of the pockets of the consumers of eggs. It is a struggle of oppression that we have not yet been able to abolish. But the time is coming when farmers and the consumers of farm products will be wise enough to make sure that the men that play the part of middlemen get only a fair profit for their part of the work. We will then have storage plants in which the capital invested will earn but five or six per cent and the men that take care of these plants get only fair and reasonable salaries. The farmer will then get a little more for his eggs than he does now and the consumer will pay a little less for them.

Marketing Eggs.

From Farmers' Review: It is answer to the question, "What method of packing is best, when eggs are to be carried to market in the farm wagon?" would say, when only a few eggs are to be marketed at a time, we have found the small pasteboard box, holding two dozen and fitted with sections, to be the most convenient, especially so in supplying a private trade. Two dozen eggs per week being the usual order for a private family. A great many grocers are using them for their retail trade, and find them economical, for breakage is reduced to a minimum. Ask your grocer to order a half dozen for you. They are not expensive and a few eggs saved this winter pay for them. The farmer who has a nice flock of laying hens this winter will be strictly in the swim. A prominent neighbor of ours remarked the other day, that he would rather have 500 hens this winter than two carloads of feeding stuff.—John Goodridge, Knox County, Ill.

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The Catherine de Medici Waist

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The Latest Ideas From Paris

The skirt is entirely eliminated from the skirt of the new walking suit. Some dressy winter waists are of pure velvet with elaborate trimmings of Irish lace.

Full-blown pink roses form one of the most charming of the new hand trimmings.

Most taffets, silk and Irish velvet are employed in the making of a "dream" of a new hat.

A pretty all-white hat is French sailor shape is of heavier felt, with trimmings of white grapes.

Materials of a reasonably heavy weight are all lined with silk satin, but the diagonals where the collar, set, crepe de chine, etc., taffets it still used.



HENRY III WHO WORE A CORSET

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